

[OL. XXXV.

Plants for Sale.

Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11.

FOREIGN NEWS.

There has been but one arrival from Europe since our last, which brings nothing new. The case of the queen was undecided in the house of Lords.

Princess Charlotte.—The New York Advocate, says one of the physicians who was in consultation on the body of this princess, after her death in Nov. 1817, has arrived in this country—and will communicate to the British nation the cause of her death. Dr. Cuor, one of the physicians who attended on the princess, committed suicide, as was supposed to escape from the gnawings of a guilty conscience, for the part he took in the death of this Lady. Should such an account, true or false, reach England in its present state, his majesty & his beloved lords, will have more trouble than they will be able to manage to the satisfaction of the nation. The popularity of the Princess Charlotte, which would no doubt, if she had lived, almost ruled the nation in the life time of her father, leaves strong grounds to suspect, that unfair means were resorted to. History furnishes examples of what kings and ministers have done.

It has no reason to suppose, that George the IVth and his ministry are any better than their ancestors. This story, if well made out, is to make a great noise in the world.

The Missouri question was to be taken up the first week in this month. In our next paper we shall be able to give our readers some further account on this subject.

The Secretary of the treasury appears to have reviewed the subject of expenditures of the government, and reports that the deficiency in the means will not be so great by \$2,793,103. Instead of requiring more than seven millions to make good the expenses of 1820 & 1821, \$4,658,483 appears now to be all that is necessary.

UNITED STATES' ARMY.

The Report of the Secretary of War, published in this day's paper, is the most satisfactory evidence of the ability of that officer to discharge the duties attached to his arduous station. We believe the staff of our army was never so well organized as under the direction of Mr. CALHOUN. Such a state of things at the commencement of the late war would have no doubt saved hundreds of lives and millions of treasure to the country.—The present strength of our army does not appear too great, it is considered that there is on the sea coast and frontier settlements a line of more than 4000 miles to guard. The peace of the Indians can only be preserved by fortified posts at such points as will in some degree disturb an intercourse between them and the British traders. The chain of military posts already began on the Missouri and the Mississippi are of too much importance to the western states to be broken up at this moment. If the army should be reduced according to the plan of the secretary, it will save about one million per annum.

The following table exhibits the strength and expense of the army at various periods, and also a plan for its increase under experienced officers in the event of war.—Mr. Calhoun has fully explained the importance of retaining officers of experience in the science of war: It is within the recollection of every body how much we suffered in the late war for the want of officers qualified to command the brave men unfortunately placed under them.

Officers. Private.	
1. Strength of the army upon the present Establishment,	572 12,036
2. If reduced according to the plan of the secretary,	544 6,591
3. The same organization may be extended to	544 11,251
4. The same plan may be extended in the event of war, thus	832 18,200

[The table referred to is omitted for want of room]

Extract of a letter from a friend to the Editors of the Kentucky Gazette, dated

WASHINGTON CITY, DEC. 24, 1820.

"You have no doubt seen the report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the finances of the nation, and have taken notice of that part which estimates the deficit in the revenue of the current year to upwards of seven millions, including the unprovided for deficits in the last years; and that he recommends a loan of the United States' bank, or other banks, or of individuals to supply it.—So far as I have been able to gather the opinions of the members, as to the loan, I think the congress will not be disposed to authorize any loan; but will endeavor to retrench the public expenditures as far as possible, which I think can be done to between two and three millions of dollars, and for the residue

to make an issue of Treasury notes.—For I can see no reason why the government should pay six per cent. for the loan of the paper of a bank whose credit it sustains, when it could issue as good and better paper of its own, by borrowing from banks or individuals. I do not perceive that any thing will be added to the circulating medium of the country, and the want of a circulating medium is one of the greatest evils we experience. If the government borrows five millions there will be so much less to loan to individuals, to excite and keep up their enterprise. But the issue of treasury notes would be so much in addition to the medium of the country, and there can be no danger of an issue of five millions falling below par, when we consider that there are so many millions now due the government, and an accumulating debt every year. This paper would be made receivable for all lands, duties, and all other demands of the government, and also redeemable in gold and silver at the treasury in the course of a short period.

"The subject of Missouri has occupied much of the attention of congress, and is likely to occupy much more. I have no doubt many are engaged in making speeches to be delivered when it shall be called up. A big speech, upon *hoffer*, seems to be the *negotia ultra* of a member of congress. But to the question of Missouri:—If I have conceived rightly of the views and intentions of the opposition, (that is, the leaders) it is a subject of deep and vital importance to the Union. I have taken up an opinion—whether ill founded or not, I shall leave you to judge, for I cannot certainly say—that the leaders of the opposition wish to see Missouri a territorial state, and the law of last congress having expired, another will be necessary to authorize her to form a constitution, and then they will put on the slave restriction, to which, however, Missouri will never willingly submit; nor do I apprehend that Missouri will voluntarily lay down the right of self-government, which she has assumed by authority of law and in conformity to the constitution of the United States. In this project, then, they must be ultimately defeated. The next resort will be to cut her off from the Union; only because it is apprehended that Missouri would be an acquisition to the strength of the slave holding states; and if they foolishly persuade themselves, by excluding from the Union this new state, that they will have done a good thing for themselves, they will find it a world of mistake. They no doubt imagine if they could make Missouri a free state, that it would adopt and follow eastern policy and politics—in this they would be mistaken, although I admit they have strong grounds for such a conclusion; for we see Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in the house of representatives maintaining their strength and mustering in the ranks against Missouri. We see these states losing sight of their own interest, and following a policy dictated by designing men of the east, which is eminently calculated to destroy their prospects and prosperity. We all know that it is human nature to feel ill towards those who shall deny us our rights, and scoff at our claims to justice; when, therefore, those states are instrumental in denying to Missouri a participation in the Union, upon pretences and grounds that are much better calculated to excite our contempt than to enlist our respect, upon grounds and pretences wholly untenable, it must necessarily excite in Missouri a bitterness towards those states in her infancy that will grow with her growth, & strengthen with her strength, and may result in an attempt on the part of Missouri to interrupt their navigation of the Mississippi—and if that should happen Ohio must content herself by receiving the fruits of her own conduct, & get over the difficulty as well as she can. Her call for assistance from Kentucky or Tennessee might not prove so effectual as during the late war.—And will New-York and Philadelphia afford any assistance to Ohio in an event of that sort? To suppose so is to suppose them to act against their own interest. What could so well answer the interest of Philadelphia and end so essentially to promote her prosperity, as to block up the Mississippi. These states are evidently playing into the hands of eastern interest—pursuing a blind course of policy. Let the members of Ohio look in to her constitution, and there they will find free negroes and mulattoes are proscribed from the essential privileges which are guaranteed to the citizens of the state and the United States—they are there prohibited from all participation in the government—the constitution denies them any rights as citizens; and yet here they contend that they are citizens, &c. directly in the teeth of their own state constitution. I have wondered at the course of the representatives of this state, and how it is they have brought themselves to advocate principles and positions so repugnant to the constitution of the state in which they live. It is certainly a sort of blind infatuation that leads them on. The resolution offered by Dr. Estlin, from Massachusetts, to admit Missouri into the Union on a certain day—provided, before that time, she shall expunge from her constitution *the clause of exclusion*—is a sort of thing I could not have expected from a gentleman of his age and standing, although he comes from a *slave* state. I wonder, on this subject his age and experience would have warranted him to expect better things. To *repeal* a principle, and to expunge from her constitution the particular clause, is to require like to keep out of the Union, about two years at least; for by the constitution of Missouri all amendments prepared, by any legislative body, must be published in the

months before the next general election. One election has taken place for two years, and another cannot take place until the residue of the two years roll round. Can any proposition which is calculated and has for its avowed object to cause a division in the Union for two years, mean well? In the mean time, Missouri being a separate and independent state, and not one of the United States, as this resolution intends to have it, I ask what is to become of the right of the United States to the territory? Her jurisdiction must cease under such a state of things—and Missouri, being rejected without cause and without any pretext or apology, may very well apprehend some designs against her being admitted into the Union at all.—And will she fail—when her neighbors Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio have, as it were, mocked her claims to admission into the Union—to gather strength by increasing her population, and what is so well calculated to gain her settlers and inhabitants as the liberal disposition of her boundless and fertile soil. Will she not, as soon as she is put out of the protection of the Union, consider the soil her own, and all rightful claim there to be abandoned by the act of the government in expelling her? I call it expelling, because she is now lawfully and constitutionally one of the United States by the express permission and authority of congress. The idea of free negroes and mulattoes being citizens in the contemplation of the constitution of the United States is an absurd and groundless position, never thought of to answer the particular purpose of rejecting Missouri. If these same gentlemen had been mindful of the rights and privileges of this description of population, why did they at the last session authorize the corporation of this city to drive them from the city, from their houses and their homes, by prescribing the conditions upon which they might remain, without any restriction or limitation to such conditions as the corporation might think proper to make. Does not this circumstance and the fact of many of the constitutions of these free states denying to this sort of population all voice, however small, in the government, warrant any one in believing that it is an objection which has sprung up upon the present occasion to answer purposes and views other than the saving the constitution against inflicting the constitution of the Union? If they do not authorize such conclusion, I will then admit that I may be wrong in believing the objection raised for the particular purpose of excluding Missouri.

"The object of rejecting Missouri is well understood though not expressed. Let them who shall do this thing look well to the consequences. By no means wish to be understood that all who oppose Missouri have political views in prospect; for I believe there are many honest and well intentioned men who give way more to sectional feelings than to their own reflections; and who, if they could bring themselves to reflect upon the subject, without prejudice and without the influence of those with whom they have usually gone, that they would do right, and the subject would be settled. But to reject Missouri is spoken of and treated by some of the opposition as a light matter, involving in its consequences nothing of importance, and thus it is that many are lulled and kept from being roused to a sense of the subject."

COMMUNICATED.

PHILOSOPHICAL THEATRE.

The support and encouragement of science, is scarcely necessary to be urged upon so enlightened a community as is afforded in Lexington. Some public tribute, however, is always due to merit of an extraordinary character. On Tuesday evening last, Mr. SALL, favored us with his first exhibition of various experiments in electricity. They were clear and instructive in the highest degree, and universal satisfaction seemed to prevail throughout the respectable audience. The powerful and marvellous agency of the Electric Fluid, was amply evinced by Mr. Sall—the name and apparatus employed, were certainly of a superior order.

GARRICK.

Congressional.

COLUMBIAN SOCIETY FOR LITERARY PURPOSES.

The following is the substance of the remarks made by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, in explaining to the Senate the objects of the Society, and the provisions of the Bill which he had reported for incorporating the Columbian Society for literary purposes, and which is yet before the Senate:

Mr. JOHNSON, (of Kentucky,) said, the object of the bill was simply to enable the Society, which was formed for the promotion of literature and science, to hold property, to sue and be sued, and in every respect to have the power which a citizen has in his individual character, to receive and dispose of property for purposes not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of this District. That request he conceived to be perfectly reasonable, disconnected with the utility of the object embraced by the society. The bill before them, he believed, and limited it to the promotion of science and literature. An amendment for these purposes, in the District of Columbia, was contemplated by the Society, embracing a College of extensive sales, and upon the most liberal principles, extending to every description of citizens, without distinction, the benefits of a collegiate education, and upon terms the most reasonable that the society could afford.

The design was to impart to the rising generation a knowledge of the learned and foreign languages; to instruct them in all the useful branches of science and philosophy, and to store the mind with every description of learning, which is calculated to enlarge the human intellect, to extend the sphere of usefulness, to promote moral refinement, and to increase the happiness of man. We were indebted to education for all that distinguishes us from barbarians; and institutions of this description, for all that moral worth which so richly irradiates this Republic. An establishment of such utility might justly expect the fostering hand of government to be extended; but this was not solicited.—They only desired to be legally confirmed, a natural right, the right to hold property upon a certain tenure, which their operations required, and without which their object could not, with equal facility, be accomplished.

Some alarm, he observed, had been expressed at the last session of Congress, upon the application of the same individuals, because the most active among them were of the Baptist denomination of Christians and because it was proposed to authorize them to hold, under the same charter, funds designated for missionary purposes—for the instruction of the Heathen in the doctrines and moral precepts of Christianity; for teaching the Aborigines of our country the arts of civilization, and for the establishment of schools among them, to promote Indian reform. But, Mr. J. said, he had informed the applicants that such an object could not be embodied in the charter; that a misconstruction of their views might raise an apprehension of danger, lest a religious establishment should receive sanction; that their missionary operations, as before, must be conducted by a distinct trust, entirely disconnected with their charter; and that they must confine their object, in this application, to the sole purposes of literature and science.

Upon these suggestions, the meritorious individuals who had voluntarily taken upon themselves the burden of this great and laudable institution, had yielded with pleasure to his proposition, and the bill had been drawn up with precise accuracy. He moreover pledged himself to agree to any modification, which any member would suggest as a necessary qualification of provision, if it did not go to limit or detract from the object, which it was the intention of the charter to secure that an establishment for the promotion of literature and science within the District of Columbia. The power and object of the proposed corporation, he conceived to be so limited and defined as to render it perfectly harmless on any event; but to guard effectually against any mischief or abuse that might possibly arise, the amount of funds was limited to \$25,000 per annum and an express clause of the bill retained the power in Congress to revoke the charter at pleasure.

Mr. Johnson deeply regretted the objections which appeared to arise in the minds of some on account of the religious sentiments of those who were foremost in the undertaking. Of all governments on earth, this should be the last to be influenced by feelings of this kind; and, of all religions in the world, none could be less dangerous to the state than that of the Baptist denomination. Individuals of that persuasion had the credit of moving first in this institution. Among the contributors, are found every class of citizens and every denomination of Christians; for it was a literary, and not a religious establishment; and which asked only for the protection of the law, and no exclusive privileges. The Legislature, he said, were not called upon to incorporate a religious society in any form whatever, and, however salutary the might feel to act in such a case, he should with great pleasure advocate the right of every denomination, and so do all that was justly or separately, of all religions or no religion, to establish colleges for the education of youth in the liberal arts. He should rejoice to see the Episcopalians, the Catholics, the Presbyterians, the Methodists, and every other denomination coming forward with similar institutions in this place; and, in fact, every one of these denominations and their schools and colleges in various parts of the country, benefited by the laws of the several states in which they were located; and many years experience had demonstrated that they were perfectly harmless to the state. However desirable it might be to see all these united in their efforts to accomplish what individual exertion was unequal to, it was well known that for promoting the arts and sciences, as well as for missionary operations, each denomination had its own talents, and its own plans, distinct from others; and it was equally honorable to all, that they were sufficiently united among themselves to make great and successful overtures in raising the human intellect to the highest point of perfection in knowledge and refinement.—Although his ancestry and kindred were generally of the Baptist denomination, yet, in objects of this kind, he should feel equal solicitude for the success of the measure, if any other denomination or class of citizens should ask an act of incorporation for the promotion of classical literature and science; for the objects were not only legitimate but laudable and patriotic.

It was well known that this district was almost destitute of literary institutions for the education of youth in a liberal course; and this society was designed to supply that want. The progress which had been made on the space of one short year was calculated to fill the mind with admiration and astonishment. Nearly one acre of land had been purchased and paid for, covering one of the most beautiful cities that the whole world could exhibit. A substantial brick building had been erected, and was now completely enclosed, a hundred and seven feet in length by forty seven feet deep, four stories high, with fifty seven rooms, besides halls, and calculated for the accommodation of a hundred students. It was expected in the course of the ensuing season, and that, in the course of twelve months, the college would be in operation. The funds which had been already collected, and those subscribed to the object, were sufficient to complete what had been undertaken; and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and inspire in the minds of those who were willing to contribute an entire confidence in the ultimate result.

The utility of the object, Mr. Johnson presumed, none would call in question. The education of youth, from various parts of the country, at the seat of government, would naturally give an early bias to their minds in favor of our civil institutions; which circumstance, in a government which owes its existence and stability to the affections of the people must be regarded as of great national utility especially in that class destined for learned professions. The location would also have an incalculable effect upon the youth, in leading their minds into an early knowledge of the principles of the government and the characters of those to whom its administration was confided; and, while light is freely to every great benefit might be anticipated from its diffusion through this medium. Largely friends to the object, he observed, would here be found, but the citizens of different sections of the Union; and identity of taste, feelings, character and sentiment, would be produced, which would never be forgotten; and these affections which it is considered had never yet experienced. Soldiers from every state had united their arms, and mingled their blood in the Revolutionary struggle, and perhaps the harmony which had so long subsisted, had principally resulted from the friendships which had been formed in these days of common suffering, but that generation had nearly gone, and those who were now subsisting, and whose hearts were now subsiding, other sources of attachment must be formed on the Union might one day be taken by the local prejudices. But the friendships formed in youth, and at a place where local partiality could form no part of the ingredient, would give a certain pledge for the perpetuity of internal harmony. The necessity of a great seminary of learning at the seat of the general government, was forced upon him whose name it bears; and in his opinion it had been a *consequence* of a National University. The President of the United States, and the members of Congress the establishment, under the patronage and care of the government. That repeated attempts had been made in the national legislature, to effect it; but all had failed, solely upon this ground—that it was doubtful whether it comported with the best policy of the government to have a seminary of learning under its care, and not because any doubt was entertained as to its utility. So far as he had been able to ascertain the sentiments of gentlemen at that day, he believed that only one opinion prevailed upon the subject of its usefulness. The conviction appeared to have been universal, that great benefits would result from it; but the prevailing sentiment was that it ought to be under the superintendence of individuals, or of societies, voluntarily embarking in the cause. These individuals, he observed, had now undertaken the task; and the institution contemplated would, in a great measure, supersede the necessity of a national university, and diffuse the benefits to various parts of the country, without the patronage or care of the government, leaving it where public sentiment had decreed it to exist in the hands of individuals. Nor would it in any degree, abridge the power, or weaken the facilities of the government for establishing a National University, if such a measure should ever be deemed politic. They demanded not the munificence of Congress; and should it ever be found in years, or inconvenient to the government, an event which he did not conceive possible, the power was still retained to annul the charter.

These gentlemen, said Mr. Johnson, ask no exclusive privilege. The power of legislation for this District is vested exclusively in Congress. Its citizens are denied the elective franchise; and, if justice is not done them, they have no redress. The power of withholding their request will not justify the act. If this institution existed in any state of the Union, there is no doubt that their legislature would not only grant the charter, but applaud their object. They now ask of Congress as the local and exclusive legislature of this District to do what no other local legislature would refuse. Is their request unreasonable? Or is the act unprecedented? No Congress, he observed, had chartered more than twenty different societies since the seat of government had been fixed in this place and of every description, both civil and religious. They had chartered no less than twelve banks; seven or eight bridges and turnpike companies; two insurance companies; two

for three libraries; two societies; the

school society of Georgetown; the Presbyterian Church of Georgetown; the Atlantic Relief Society of Alexandria; the Provisional Association of Clerks; the Columbian Institute for the promotion of the arts and sciences; the Medical Society of the District of Columbia; and how many would be the equity of refusing, or the mischief of granting, this charter? Among all these, who have successively applied, Mr. Johnson said, he would venture the declaration, that none could be more perfectly harmless in its nature, none more useful operation, and none more entitled to protection, than the Columbian Society for literary purposes.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24.

Mr. Van Dyke gave notice, that, on Tuesday next, he should ask leave to introduce a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Anderson, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, at the present session of Congress, for the apportionment of the representation in Congress, among the several states, according to the 4th enumeration of the People of the United States.

After a considerable debate, The question being then taken on agreeing to the resolve, was decided in the affirmative.

And Messrs. Anderson, Lowndes, Fuller Campbell, and Storrs, were appointed a committee accordingly, under said resolution.

Just before the House adjourned on Thursday, Mr. F. Johnson, of Kentucky gave notice, that, on the 8th day of January, he should move to take up for consideration the bill, reported at the last session of Congress, to authorize the President of the United States to take possession of East and West Florida.—He had been reminded of it, he said, by the bill reported this day by the committee on Military affairs, for the reduction of the army.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, submitted the following resolve:

Resolved, That the committee of Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law a Map, to be annexed to the Patent of each soldier, designating the survey in which his patent is located: Provided the same shall not cost the government more than twenty-five cents per map.

This resolve lies on the table.

The Senate proceeded to consider the motion of the 23d instant, directing the committee on Pensions to enquire into the expediency of granting to the heirs of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who have died while in actual service, five years' half pay, and disagreed thereto.

The bill to incorporate the Columbian Society for literary purposes, was further postponed to Friday next.

Sir: When I had the honor to address you, on the 10th inst. from the dispositions then manifested by the Sussitongs, I had no hope of obtaining the surrender of the murderers of our people on the Missouri; but, contrary to my expectations, one of the murderers, and an old chief, self devoted in the place of his son, were voluntarily brought in and delivered up yesterday. The ceremony of delivering them was conducted with much solemnity; a procession was formed at some distance from the garison, and marched to the centre of our parade; it was preceded by a Sussitong bearing the British flag; the murderer and the devoted chief followed, with their arms pinioned, and large splinters of wood thrust through them about the elbows, to indicate (as I understood) their contempt of pain and death. The relations and friends of the prisoners followed, and on their way joined them in their death song. When they arrived in front of the guard, the British flag was laid on a fire, prepared for the occasion, and consumed, the murderer gave up his medal, and both the prisoners were surrendered. The old chief I have detained here as a hostage; the murderer I have sent to St. Louis, under a proper guard, for trial, presuming that is a course you will approve.

I am much indebted to Mr. Collin Campbell, the interpreter, for his great exertions in bringing this affair to a happy issue; the delivery of the murderer is to be attributed solely to his influence over the Sussitongs.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. SNELLING, Col. 5th Inf.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN.

Secretary of War.

Exports from the United States.

From the amount of the Exports of the United States, yesterday laid before the house of Representatives, it appears that the Exports, for the year ending 30th Sept. last, were valued as follows:

Of Domestic Products, 51,683,640

Foreign Products, 18,008,029

Making a total of \$69,691,669, according to the custom-house valuation.

The Domestic Exports were composed of the following general amounts.

Products of the Soil, 2,251,800

Products of the Forest, 3,304,000

Products of Agriculture, 41,485,000

Products of Manufactures, 2,019,000

Uncertain, 625,000

ALMANACS
FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE.

IN ACT to regulate endorsements on executions.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That

Twenty days after the test of said execution and such execution or executions shall return in the office of the clerk or justice of the peace issuing the same for ninety days after the same may have been issued : *Provided*, that executions may be taken out at any time after the said first day of July. And such execution or executions shall have the same lien upon the property or estate of the defendant or defendants from the test thereof that is now given by law from the time the same might have been placed in the hands of the sheriff or other officer to whom it might have been directed: *Provided* however, that if any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his or their agent or attorney shall file an affidavit

There are 240 sub-clerks employed in different public offices at Washington, whose salaries average 1200 dollars each.

An ox was killed in Virginia on the 17th ult. in which was found a silk pocket handkerchief, which he had swallowed about a year before.

It is said 20,000 locust trees will grow on 100 acres of land in 15 years, so as to be worth for timber 102,500 dollars.

A writer of celebrity recommends farmers to cultivate them.

Thomas Bennett, esq. is elected governor of S. Carolina and W. C. Pickens, esq. lieutenant governor.

TOWN TRUSTEES.
The following gentlemen were on Saturday last elected Trustees of the town of Lexington for the year 1821.

MUSEUM.

18 BAGS, some of them marked T. H. Also a pair of *FLAT IRONS*. Any person finding them and leaving them at Mr. Wm. Huston's in Lexington, or at my house, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN HIGBEE,
South Elkhorn, Jan'y, 1861.—1

Johnson Jacob	2	Johnson Frances	
Johnson Marriot	2	Jones Sarah S.	
Johnson William		Jones Thomas	
Johnson Solomon		Jenkins David	
Johnson Ann		Leifer John W.	

Clerk Fayette Circuit Court 5—Insurance
Bank President and Directors, printed sheets
for 40.

JOHN FOWLER, P. M.

To be given for 2 NEGRO BOYS and 2
 GIRL of an irreproachable character.
 June, 24, 1845—1848

10

